# FABRICS AND COLORS

Dame Fashion Outdoes Herself in New Designs.

IMITATIONS OF MOTHER NATURE

paris enne Model-maker Takes Pains to Get Laces Dyed the Exact Shade of the Cloth It Is to Adorn, and the Result Is a Flat Effect in Decoration-Velvet Trimmings for Lace Blouses Among the Latest Fads-This Is to Be a Ribbon Season.

York, March 31.-The "openings

res these past weeks have very enthusiastic frame aght I had fully grasped th that Fashion "ad still some very faithfully.

our mind's eye a fabric as fine glove, and with something of surface, and, moreover thing in navy blues or browns reens, but something colored or like a cloudless sky on a y or like the fresh young leaf flowery branches of the Illac was cloth so exuberant be ayous and gay, and then the describe to you; they

one pale blue cloth frock read and tiny little pieces of resemble the outlines of flow and laid with raw edge real lace yoke worked over cal fashion with tiny strips cloth of the gown. It was This mania for a flat deco ean this enriching the surfac contrast of color-is a fun ture of the modes of this

#### Flatness in Effects.

think I have told you before, the model-makers are taking no to get their laces dyed to shade of the cloth on which i One evening gown that I saw a mysterious pinkish yellow tone ad a lot of fine guipure lace upon it exact tone of the silk of the dress ing cloak at the same place had tations of lace identical with

flatness of effect in the decorative at is that just now everything must subservient to silhouette. Line and of line are the dominating

However, I am getting positively proind; let me hie back to a few more deof my cloth frocks. Most of them lace neck bands; that is, the neck decerated the majority of these, and effect was certainly a very happy one. the narrow velvet should hope the following suggestion will

of my readers out. Any light coth gown with guipure on Maltese lace yoke and trimmings can be brought up to the very extreme of style, by having the taken off and dyed the exact shade of the gown.

cloth gown, remarkable for its simplicity, differed altogether from those just described, but was fully as charm-The high collar is covered with tuckchiffon; stitched bands are carried frere is a little vest matching the colof white chiffon, and inside this is lew waistcoat of silver, which reappears at the cuffs of the long sleeves, falling over the hand. The bodice fastens side vays with three buckles, and the skirt the front, the opening hidden by a nded tunic which hooks at one side he underskirt is of the same shade as gown itself, but is covered with horizontal stitched bands of a darker ton

A great element of smartness is shown in a fawn cloth jacket, with a royal blue This accompanies a fawn oth dress with close-set stitching. abs fastening at the side. Navy blue still remains greatly in favor for those who feel the light colors to be extravagant, and a very dark tone of cloth forms hodice alike, trimmed with a blas band of black satin stitched int ome five or six deep cordings. The skirt is cut with a tunic that forms a point in the front and several points at the side Another dark blue, made with a zouave shows a broad white satin band spotted with red. It is trimmed with a narrow forms devices on the back and front o the bodice and skirt and round the epau The great nevelty is this is . i.t. which have most acute points. These revers are

pure. A charming little vest for wear ing vita any open bodice is made of a blue and white fancy handkerchief with a green border, tied in a knot in front and having a high collar. Here is a dream of an evening gown which comes from Paris. The bodice and tunic are of the softed white Ori-

its in pink and green tones, slightly bleated round the tunic; worked into it is a deep white slik fringe, plain and crinkled; this is rounded by the fron d opens over another satin under skirt, the front of which is covered with ones of the most delicate crepe d naissance E.e. Each end of the out breadth, and then at the waist rms a straight line so that the extra liness falls in folds. The dobice, which The foundation is chine sating the neck is some light-tinte velvet, embroidered in meta way piece of cerulean blue velvel a must artistic combination of tints. The the are as small as possible, one of lace and one of green. Latest Lace Blouses, Velvet bands beautify a few of the new lace blouses, and a very distinct con

with regard to color String gulpure looks charming on the fair Har band, and twists of it again around arm and the waist, The flat, round centered with a Jewel may appear above the left ear. By the way the hagest roses, quite without leaves of any greenery, are also being worn in thi Way, or right on top of the head, without so much as a bud rearing its ascendant crest. But the full view of the flower should be seen from the front; it is only a matter of piling the hair up prettily that will secure this. Here is a prediction which some of my

readers may be able to fulfill for them brives. It is evident that the embroidered maslin collars our grandmothers used to atlent care will be worn this sum mer on the light cloth costumes. I saw one on a gown at one of the three best dresamakers in New York, and have cor sequently routed out some fine old speciens I have, and have dispatched then or renovation. These collars were always made for larger neck measures than THREE DISTINCT TYPES OF SPRING MILLINERY.



No. 1. White splky straw, fancifully pinched and draped with white and green mousseline de sole, and bunches of wild roses. No. 2. Toque of fancy parma straw. Around the brim is draped a dainty cream colored lace veil with scaloped edge; it is tied at the back and the ends fall over the hair. In front a pheasant is set in between loops and ends of turquoise blue velvet.

No. 3. This delicious spring hat of fine straw has the brim covered with blown roses and the crown hidden beneath folds of rose-colored valvet. The same velvet is used for the "choux" which fill in the under-brim at one side,

collar band will rise.

Among the unmade robes displayed at the best retail stores are many of wool, with lace insertion and borders. One specially lovely one was gray nun's veiluncrushable square mesh. Inch-wide white lace insertion meandered in wavy lines over this material, and an embroid-ery finished the edges. The insertioned portion was for the overskirt and bodice. The lower skirt was plain. A colored plate went with each robe pattern, showing how to make it up.

#### Is a Ribbon Season.

We mentioned last week that the Easter girl would revel in ribbons. Never before has there been such a craze for them. Ribbon sashes, ribbon belts, with fancy clasps; ribbons for the hair, for the huge bows on hats, for neckwear, narrow rib bon for trimmings of bodices, edges of flounces, or instead of braids and cords for designs upon costumes and for trimming the edge of necklies and stocks. These very narrow ribbons have threads running along one edge, or through the middle, upon which they are gathered. This saves a great deal of time and in-

the bow is omitted and the ribbon clasped together by a fancy brooch.

The polka dot is seen on ribbons as frequently as the silk and organdie, while others, the very handsomest, are in brocade on a satin background, with raised velvet flowers. The designs are Louis XIV and XV. Taffeta ribbons are flowed also in printed designs, mostly large and blurred, and are very beautiful. These last are used on gowns, as a sort of abbreviated bolero, passing around the waist just under the arms, brought up to the bust and knotted there, the ends falling sometimes to the knee.

A new use of baby velvet ribbon is to sew on one side of it lace half an inch wide, then weave it into a lattice, with together by a fancy brooch.

The polka dot is seen on ribbons as fre-

be filled up by the silk, satin, or muslin, green velvet and black lace, over white of a tiny guipure, and above that the silk, is delightful.

#### The New Handkerchiefs.

Among the new handkerchiefs are some very beautiful silk ones, with colored edges one and a half inches wide, which their shoulders with disgust and raise ing—the old-fashioned real sort—with the broidery effects in many new patterns.

#### Lragest Kitchen in the World. From the Pall Mall Magazine.

This saves a great deal of time and insures exactness in the gathers. The wide ribbons, those about five inches being the favorites, are used for stocks, with a not too large bow in front and ends long. and venerable smoke-jack, whose origin trees. She is given most rigid instrucenough to reach the waist. Sometimes is lost in the mists of antiquity. One of the bow is omitted and the ribbon clasped

AN EASTER BRIDE.

Gown of cream-colored china crape. The skirt fits tightly about the hips and

is very full below. A bias band of cream satin ornaments the bottom of the skirt. The lower half of the walst is covered by a very wide draped ceinture of

satin, knotted at the side. Yoke and sleeves of silk, covered with guipure.

Orange flowers form a wreath around the neck and small bouquets on the gown.

White tulle veil.

we use now; the half or whole inch of the neck thus left exposed in those days will a contrasting color. One done in apple SOCIAL SINS AND SHAMS

#### BY LILLIE HARRIS.

### Licensed Cruelty.

I can imagine I see my readers shrug

are scalloped. Inside are exquisite em- their delicate eyebrows in amazement at Others have scalloped edges with inch- censed cruelty! Just as if, in these days wide embroidery inside. Dainty linen of education and refinement, anything like handkerchiefs have scailoped edges with cruelty could be licensed! Preposterous! floral effects in colors; others still have narrow hems, and the corners embroid-ered in spring flowers. The crocus, tulip, that is torture to many. We will start and forget-me-not are mostly selected. With the cruelty practiced to children. Among the pure white mouchoirs are No, I am not going to say anything about those with scalloped edges on plain hems, flogging, or thrashing, or physical torto which is added fine lace, put on quite ture, for there is a society which, when full by hand. Inside the hem is a pattern it hears of it, prevents that sort of thing. But I am going to speak of the cruelty that is carried on every day, and which is the very refinement of craelty, and which injures the child more morally than The last of the works of the much ma-ligned George IV to be mentioned here is the enlarged and improved Royal Kitchen cies of ignorant, vulgar nursemaids—and, (at Windsor Castle). It stands—perhaps by the way, you must pardon me if I dithe largest single kitchen in the world— gress a little, but the way in which mothon ground where royal kitchens nave ers engage nurses seems to me to be stood from time immemorial. George IV framed upon most extraordinary laws, it was who in 1828 gave it its lofty roof. tions as to what is expected for the taing her a very substantial and comfortable wage, because, as she truly says there are very, very few good cooks about, and if "dear John" is not well fed he is very angry, he is apt to grumble about pin-money, and to look askance at milliners' bills, and altogether to assert his pecuniary authority in a highly disagreeable manner. But, mark you! the same lady who is so fastidiously particular about her cook will take any dirty vicious, ignorant little slut as a nurse maid for her children. You see, her husband's stomach is of more importance than the moral and physical well-being Oh, the licensed cruelty that is daily

hourly practiced in every city and town of the country by coarse, illiterate women to the poor little children that are put under their protection! Go into any park and watch the nursemaids congregate. How they chat while their oor little charges are shivering wit! old, or perhaps sleeping-sleeping with their heads banging over the sides of the mail-carts or perambulators, with the sun beating on their unprotected heads! Then, if they wake up and ery, just mark how they will be shaken and then, when the last moment for gossip ping has arrived, the nurse suddenly awakens to the fact that she is late; and the poor little legs of the children are tired out, and it they cry with fatigue they are slapped, and they are forbidder to tell mother anything about it under dire threat of punishment. But even when the nurses are kind to the youngsters, I think that it would shock any mother if she could but hear the horrible talk that goes on, the coarseness of in-nuendo, the indecency of language. I would rather cook my own dinner and an educated, refined woman as nurse to my children than have a profesvant to be with my youngsters constant You know what the Jesuits say: "Let ns have the training of a child till he is six years old. We do not mind who has him after, for he will be with us."

The first few years of life mold the child's character. Give him a happy childhood, surrounded with refinement, teaching him generosity, consideration, and delicacy of feeling, and you may be quite sure that you have armed him for the battle of life. On the other hand, let him listen to ribald remarks, let him hear holy truths laughed at, and the holiest of names profaned, and it will be found that, in spite of, perhaps, an outer glamour of refinement which will come later on, he will be full of the brute instinct. Then the cruelty that is practiced on timid children. I can remember myself suffering agonies of torture and of fright, from which I did not recover for many years, when, as a small child, a fool of a nursemaid came into my bed-

laugh, and leave him shuddering with fright is abominable. Parents very often carelessly inflict cruelty on their children. I do not mean by flogging them. For, and if they do are discharged. Isn't this upon my word, I believe in the good old licensed cruelty? Then there is the cruelty times when one could give them a good of so wickedly underpaying female labor thrashing; and I am sure they grew as to make it impossible for girls to keep

raps a child over the knuckles or slaps him on that portion of the anatomy decreed by an all-wise Providence for that process you are liable to be hauled up by some extra-officious authority, paid by results, to the nearest magistrate, probably fined, and certainly your name held in obloquy.

But it is the cruelty of modern parents of which I speak. The children are well fed, well clothed, and educated in a superior manner-granted. But they starve them of love. They ignore the beauty of home teaching, the wisdom of the alag that practice is better than precept. Why should a child love a parent that he never sees? I remember a relation of mineand this is true, upon my word of honor morning. The children are in the nursery Returns in the evening at 6:30. The children are exiled, so that father should not be troubled. So, with the exception of Sundays, when he was invariably tired, and had a house full of visitors, he neve saw his family. One day his eldest little lad, a splendid little chap of about six, said to his mother: "Shall I see Fred" (Fred, I must tell you, is his father' name)-"shall I see Fred on Sunday mother?" "Who do you mean by Fred?" she said at once, thinking that the young scapegoat would apologize and say: "Oh, I mean father." Instead of which he turned around quite innocently and said: "Oh, I mean the man that spends Saturday and Sunday with you." Poor little soul! he meant nothing wrong. It was simply a fact that he did not know that it was his father, for he saw nothing of him. Making money is a great thing, but I cer-tainly do not believe in getting it at the expense of all domestic ties. Then there are mothers who repulse their children, who when a dear little soul runs with dirty, sticky face to be kissed, chilled all the wealth of love by, "Oh, do not touch

ne; you are so dirty, you will spoil my

Cruel?-it is sheer cruelty, and believe me, it bears very bitter after-fruit. I will for passenger privileges.

"I've been in this business a long time," practiced every day-horrible, wicked, murderous cruelty of speech. Go into modern drawing-room and hear genteel, apparently well-bred women discuss an absent one. You will understand what I mean about cruelty. The half innuen-does, the upraising of delicate eyebrows, the little cough, the veiled suggestions. Yes, it is wicked to murder, to transgress a commandment, but it is quite lawful, ad proper, and fashionable to kill a reputation out of some wanton amusement for the pleasure of being thought smart and then, with what refinement of cruelty two rival women greet each other, and stab with their tongues, far more venomously and deeply than if they had a dag ger. I will give an instance of what mean, and this, again, is true. A certain very charming little lady is very popular with the members of the opposite sex, and the number of her sweethearts is legion. She is very pretty and very up-to-date and, I am quite sure, as straight as a die She likes to flirt, and she does it openly and aboveboard, and I think that it i her very frankness and straightforward ess that make her so popular with men She is also an exceedingly clever needle woman, and has excedent taste, so that she is able to dress exceedingly well on an allowance that the majority of women would turn their noses up at. One evenng she was present at a reception where a woman. I was. A lady, who greatly detested her came in and kissed her, and said, in a highly clear voice affected by society dames nowadays: "You look quite too fascinating to night, dear, but where is swered the girl laughingly. here to-night. My cavalier is Lieut. Stars." "Oh, I might have known you had a new cavalier," rejoined the lady. " see you have a new dress on." I do no think I ever heard anything more despicably venomous than that remark. The poor little woman flushed up and the tears came into her soft eyes, and the pleasure of the evening was spoilt for her,

of the evening was spoilt for her, food of a nursemaid came into my bed from late at night with a broomstick in her hand covered with a white sheet. It is these little speeches that seem to go to be the refinement of cruelty it simply alarming. I remember for nights and nights I was too frightened to sleep I would never open a door for fear of seeing the terrible apparition again. Do you not think that this is the very refinement of cruelty? And, mark you, it is egalized. People would laugh at it, Then i have known people to leave nervous, highly-strung, hysterical children in their bedrooms alone, and in the dark, although the poor nites have pitcously implored for a light, This is not rpolling the childnot at all. You cannot scold a child out of fear. You must talk to him kind it, and teach him that God is above him, to guard and watch him during the dark hours of the night. But to tell him the least wentlation, or the constant of the large would alway and turn the gas out, and he is a baby, and turn the gas out, and he is a baby, and turn the gas out, and he is a baby, and turn the gas out, and he was a constant of the counter—those left was present of the counter—those left was present of cruelty? Then there was a great outery is involved? Then there was a great outery is involved? Then there was a great outery with carried, the warning given, "All visitors ashore." "Then I want to sak you a few questions and to convey the gangelank withdrawn, the last ventiles, and the warning given, "All visitors ashore." "Then I want to sak you a few questions and to convey the gangelank withdrawn, the last ventiles, and some pople to a simple shart from there." "Then I want to sak you a few questions and to convey will be a should be a should be an an incoming wease be understood and the surrous and the warning given, "All visitors ashore." "Then I want to ask you a few questions and to convey will be a should be an an an incoming wease in the warning and the warning given, "All visitors ashore." "Then I want to ask you

up more womanly and manly for it than in hese fir-de-siecle cays, when if one come on their masters! There is the noor -women, mark you, of refinement and -women, mark you, of refinement and education, but who have to slave for a mere pittance; and then, if they want any of the refinements and pleasures of life befitting their vears, they have to turn to sin, and are condemned, because they are so wretchedly underpaid. This is the worst form of licensed cruelty—a form that will inevitably be found to bear fruit even to the third and fourth generation.

der and Frank Stull; steward, George W. Todd, and mail clerk, M. T. Kelly.

Most of the crew live in Memphis. The names of her passengers cannot be learned. The boat was the property of the Lees, at Memphis. It is stated that she had sixty people on board, including her deck hands. Tyler is 125 miles below

# MAN WHO SPOTS STOWAWAYS.

Queer Vocation of an Old San Francisco Beatman. om the San Francisco Examine

He doesn't run his prey to earth, howr, after the manner of other hunters | slightly in the middle and broke of human game. He runs it to water.

This weather-hardened, wrinkled man is at once the terror and the friend of world he stoways. He is known as would-be stowaways. He is known as vell and one mate. As near as obtaina-Capt. Jack, but his name has half a ble, she carried a good cabinload of pas

His stock in trade consists of his shrewdness in "spotting a stow," and a battered but seaworthy old boat which disaster cannot be obtained. rides the water by night and day through successive seasons. The town's attrac-tions do not lure him from his long-accustomed haunts among the masts, fig-ure-heads, piers, and piles, sails, nets, stringers, and multitudinous varieties of merchandise that crowd the bay's edge. Capt. Jack came out of his sea shell of reserve long enough the other day to tell a bit of what he knows about that venturesome creature of chance, the stowaway, who would fain voyage out of port without the previous formality of paying

he said, "and I can gen'tally spot a 'stow.'
"Different ones has different methods,
Some hangs round the docks days afore a ship sails, offerin' to lend a hand, or proosin' to work a passage somewheres. When they find this don't go the way they want it to they commence to talk big—inquire 'bout sea weather, the cost of a cruise, the time it takes to git to the islands or Alaska or Panama. They're always just a goin' to make the trip. But there's somethin' so hungry an' homesick in tired-lookin' about 'em that it gives em dead away—leastways it does to a person who's spent a good many years 'Others, though wait till.

crean who's spent a good many years tudyin' their kind.

"Others, though, wait till the last minte, then come hustlin' along like as if hey was too jushed to bry a ticket—or sif they had one in their in-ket. Why, we even been asked by 'em to row 'em ut to a ship after she'd got clear out nto stream. If a skipper happens to be good-natured he'll slack up an take pasengers aboard. An after all that bother we had to bring 'em buck again, for lary a red did they have.

"This class of deadheads is gen'rally upplied with clothes, gripsacks, hattooxes, steamer trunks, canes, umbrellas, ameras, foldin' chairs, and sometimes a servant."

"Not a valet?"

which the Senatorial persons are manicured, shaved, treated to hair tonics and fermoda from the limination of the lemonade made with lithia waters, for which the Senate obtains a rebate on all the bottles returned.

The pages of the report in which the many needs of Senators are revealed make the sensitive head swim with entries of purchases of quickine in pills and tablets, the effect of which may be somewhat corrected by contemplation of other entries of purchases of bromo caffeine and bromo lithia, and or casional packages of soda mint tablets, obtained in

ways across the water somewheres. I don't mind the men, but I hate to tackle Woman stowaways?" "Woman stowaways?"
"Sure. When the Klondike boom was
on I used to bring in as many women as
men. Some was only girls—little slim
things, goin' to the icy gold mines with no
more outfit than the thin clothes they

stood in.

"The easiest part of the stow's plan in makin' an escape is the gittin' aboard. Nobody knows who's who the day a ship's leavin' port. If she's crowded, so much the better. The stow can hide in the hold without bein' spied. But it's mighty hard to git past the Heads, for by that time the ship's been searched an' the stows yanked out on deck."

Capt. Jack spoke truly. The stowaway who passes the Heads has run the gauntlet safely—unless an incoming vessel be at hand to convey the intruder back again.

# SANK WITH ALL HANDS

From 40 to 60 Lives Lost on a Mississippi Steamer.

CAPTAIN AND ONE MATE SAVED

Crew Consisted of Twelve Men and Number of Passengers on Board Variously Estimated - List Not Obtainable at Present-Vessel Supposed to Fave Burst Her Boilers-Broke in the Middle and Went Down in Swiftly Flowing Waters.

St. Louis, Mo., March 29 .- A special to the Republic from New Madrid, Mo.,

The steamer Rowena Lee, with about 31 passengers aboard, teside her crew, exploded her boilers opposite Tyler, Mo., about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and immediately sank with all on board except Capt. George Carvell and one of the crew. The steamer left Cairo with sixteen pas-

sengers aboard bound for Memphis. At Caruthersville, Mo., she landed and took aboard fifteen more passengers. It is estimated that with passengers and crew she then had aboard about fifty

She made the next landing at Tyler, Mo., and at 4 o'clock this afternoon backed into midstream from Tyler to proceed on her journey. The steamer had just reached the middle of the river when she suddenly stopped and lurched as if a snag had been struck. The next moment the boat parted in the middle, a volume of steam and debris arose, and the detonation of an explosion thundered over the water.

The river is running very high and the steamer immediately sank with all on beard but the Captain and one of the crew. They clung to wreckage and were saved by boats.

Steamer Broke in Two. Memphis, Tenn., March 29.-A special to the Commercial-Appeal from St. Louis Mo., says:

The steamer Rowena Lee is reported to have sunk at Tyler, Mo., this afternoon. She is said to have broken in two and gene down out of sight with all on board except the Captain, George Carvell, and one mate, who escaped.

The Lee left Cairo at 6:30 o'clock last night for Memphis. She had a light freight and passenger trip, as there has been little business since the high water, She was manned by the following crew Captain, George Carvell; first clerk, L. K. Booker; second clerk, Gus Mitchell; come on their masters! There is the poor K. Booker; second clerk, Gus Mitchell; seamstress, the weary shop girl, the third clerk, Sam Lewis; pilots, Sid Smith overworked governess, the underpaid and E. Banks; mates, John Crasty and typewriter, and the overworked journalist Patrick Flanagan; engineers, Albert Calder and Frank Stull; steward, George W

deck hands. Tyler is 125 miles below

### All But Two Perished.

A special dispatch from Cairo, Ill., gives the following details of the sinking of the Rowena Lee, at Tyler, Mo .:

Between 3 and 4 o'clock this afterno Down by the city's seawall a queer man the steamer Rowena Lee sank in midpursues a queer vocation. He is a water-front "character" and his business is the sleuthing of stowaways.

Stream in seventy feet of water. She had just backed out from the landing and leaded down stream, when, as if by an headed down stream, when, as if by explosion from underneath, seemed to rise

dozen variations, all of which smack of the salt, salt sea. These are some of his aliases: Wharf Rat, Water Fowl, Sea Dog, Whaler, Old Man Jack, and The Roatman. eral agent for the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, of Cairo.

An effort has been made to get the

An effort has been made to get the names of those passengers who embarked at Cairo, but this list had not been received at a late hour to-night.

From local river men it was ascertained that the Rowena Lee carried a cabin crew of about fifteen officers and a deck crew numbering about thirty. Taking the figures and a fair number of passengers taken on at Cairo and other points it can easily be reasoned that at least sixty people were on board the boat when the disaster occurred.

### LUXURY OF THE SENATE. Items of Expense Disclosed in the Report of the Secretary.

### From the New York Times. The Senate of the United States is an arrusing body as it appears reflected through the pages of the report which

"Not a valet?"

"Sure. That's what we sailors call pution a terrible lot of dog. Them's hellers that always has friends mong tynors, Rajahs, Lords, Dukes, an' Conja, and bromo lithia, and occasional packages of soda mint tablets, obtained in quantities that indicate chronic disturbance of the Senatorial interior. Page after page of the Secretary's report uls, an' likewise money to burn-but ai-avs across the water somewheres. I ly for the Senatorial druggist, and that stimulants and sedatives were in about equal demand,

The mystery, after all, is, when one has read about the obvious medication of the Senate at public expense, how in the world the Senate mustered up vigor enough to consume the enormous quantities of what it calls "stationery" during one fiscal year.

## Not an Observent Man.

From the Chicago Daily News.
The old man in the shaggy overcoat
mentioned something about Kansas in his
talk and the Bostonian leaned over toward him and asked: "Did you say you were from Kansas?"

"No: but I jest came from there."